Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (1): 219–224, May 30, 2005

A New Discovery of the Genus *Latipalpus* (Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae, Melolonthini) from the Philippines

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Abstract A new species of the melolonthine genus *Latipalpus* is described from the Philippines for the first time, under the name *Latipalpus dannymohagani*. An emended key to eight congeneric species including this new species is given.

Up to date, all species of the rhizotrogine genus *Latipalpus* have been known only from the Sunda Archipelago. They are two species from Java Island and five species from Borneo Island. At this time, I have examined many specimens of an unknown rhizotrogine species, which were brought to me by the Philippine best collector, Mr. Danny MOHAGAN. As the result of my careful scrutiny, the unknown species has proved to be a new species belonging to the genus *Latipalpus*. Thus, I am going to report this new species herein. ITOH (1999) gave a key to seven species in the 3rd series of the study on this genus, but it has become necessary to renew the key on account of the addition of this new species to the genus. Therefore, I will make up an emended key to the eight species of this genus.

Before going further, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Danny MOHAGAN of the Philippines, who supplied me these invaluable materials and gave me the chance to study them.

Latipalpus dannymohagani MATSUMOTO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

Description. Length: 17.4–25.4 mm.

Male. Body elongate. Head and pronotum blackish, scutellum, tibiae, tarsi, pro- to metasterna, and metacoxae dark brown, the remaining portions brighter brown. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces shining.

Head moderately wide; clypeus with straight anterior margin and well rounded antero-lateral corners; frons flattened, coarsely punctate, sometimes impunctate in antero-marginal portion, with or without short longitudinal sulcus toward fronto-clypeal suture; vertex relatively distinct; occiput punctate approximately to the level of posterior margin of eye and covered with anteriorly recumbent long hairs; eyes rather prominent; antennae 10-segmented with 3-segmented club, which is longer than six

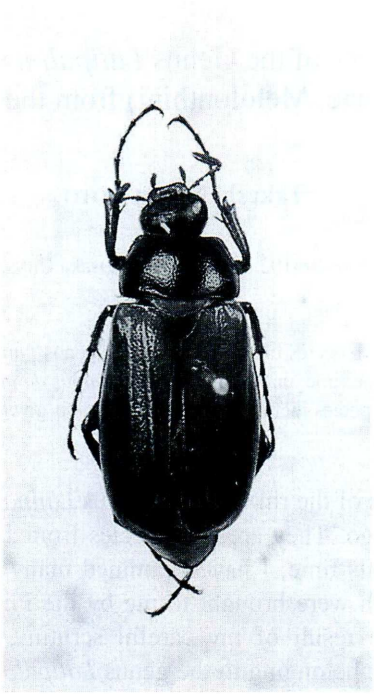


Fig. 1. *Latipalpus dannymohagani* MATSUMOTO, sp. nov., ♂, habitus.

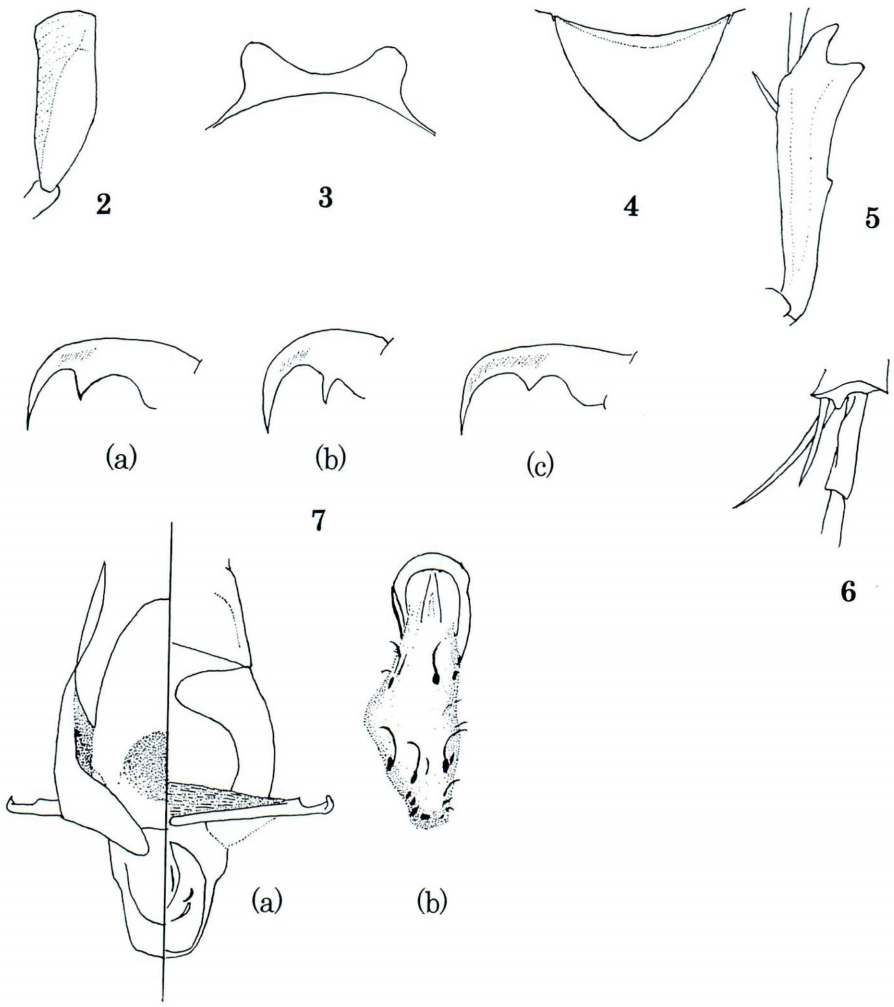
preceding segments together; maxillary palpus with flattened apical segment.

Pronotum flattened; anterior angle rectangular and posterior one blunt; anterior margin rimmed throughout; lateral margin sharply angulate past the middle, posterior margin arranged with punctures throughout; disc coarsely, slightly densely and relatively regularly punctate. Scutellum more nearly triangular than that in *L. palpalis* and regularly punctate in whole area.

Elytra relatively long, 2.7–2.9 times as long as wide, with five costae, of which sutural, 1st and 2nd ones wide and sharp, 5th narrow and sharp, and 4th inconspicuous; marginal membrane extending to sutural angle. Pygidium feebly flattened, coarsely punctate.

Prosternum medio-basally with M-shaped post-coxal process. Abdomen widely concave medially, almost glabrous except in 5th sternite and at apex of 6th sternite; 5th sternite concentrately densely haired in the antero-lateral portions and sparsely so in the remaining portion.

Legs slender; metafemur with a row of short setae on surface, which are at most 2/9 times as long as metafemoral width; protibia tridentate, 2nd denticle close to 1st denticle, 3rd one at about the middle; longer one of metatibial spurs far longer than 1st metatarsal segment, which is as long as the 2nd one; tarsus of each leg rather elongate; claw of protarsus gently bent, not so remarkably elongate, with small and feebly



Figs. 2–8. *Latipalpus dannymohagani* MATSUMOTO, sp. nov. —— 2, Apical segment of maxillary palpus; 3, prosternal post-coxal process (caudal view); 4, scutellum; 5, protibia in male; 6, apical spurs of left metatibia in male (ventral view); 7, claw (a) that of protarsus, ♂; (b) ditto. ♀; (c) that of mesotarsus, ♂; 8, male genitalia (a) tegmen (right half: dorsal side; left half: ventral side); (b) internal sac.

anteriorly directed denticle, claw of meso- and metatarsi each slender and well bent.

Male genitalia somewhat flattened, each paramere forming a bluntly pointed apex; internal sac with arms and elliptical piece, the arms each slender, gently curved, possessing a blunt oblique carina from the middle to apical 1/4 and hook-like structure at apex; endophallus with some bent sharp spines.

Female. Body robust. Eyes not prominent, antennal club about as long as or

longer than six preceding segments together. Elytra 2.6–2.7 times as long as wide. Abdomen uniformly swollen, not widely furrowed along median line. Metafemoral setae on surface at most 1/3 times as long as metafemoral width. Claw of each leg with vertical denticle at base; that of protarsus moderately bent, that of meso- and metatarsi each sharp and strongly bent.

Arithmetic data. interocular distance / head width ♂: 0.53–0.59 (average 0.56, n=5), ♀: 0.59–0.63 (average 0.61, n=5); pronotal length / pronotal width ♂: 0.60–0.63 (average 0.61, n=5), ♀: 0.60–0.64 (average 0.61, n=5); metafemoral width / metafemoral length ♂: 0.27–0.29 (average 0.28, n=5), ♀: 0.32–0.35 (average 0.33, n=5); distance between protibial base and 3rd denticle / protibial length ♂: 0.48–0.53 (average 0.50, n=5), ♀: 0.46–0.53 (average 0.49, n=5).

Distribution. Mindanao and Panay Islands (the Philippines).

Type series. Holotype. 1♂, Mt. Apo, Mindanao Is., Philippines, III–2004. (OMNH TI–197) Paratypes. 4♂♂, 1♀, same data as for holotype. 1♂, same locality, II–2004; 3♂♂, 1♀, same locality, 1～2–V–2004; 9♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality, 17～21–V–2004; 1♂, 1♀, Mt. Kitanglad, N. Mindanao, Philippines, 9～29–IV–1991, D. MOHAGAN leg.; 11♂♂, 8♀♀, Mt. Parker, S. Mindanao, Philippines, VI–2004; 1♂, Mt. Majaas, Is. Panay, Philippines, 24～30–VIII–1991, D. MOHAGAN leg. The holotype and five paratypes are deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka and three paratypes in the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University, Berlin and the remaining ones in the author's collection. The new name is dedicated to the Philippine collector, Mr. Danny MOHAGAN, who caught the type series.

Remarks. The new species is allied to *L. palpalis*, but is distinguishable from this by the following points:

1) Pronotum moderately shining.
2) Pronotal posterior margin solely arranged with punctures, not with wide ridge.
3) Longer one of metatibial apical spurs clearly longer than 1st metatarsal segment.
4) In male, claw of protarsus more strongly bent.
5) In male, outer claw of meso- and metatarsi each dentate.

Emended Key to the Species of *Latipalpus*

1(10) Protibia in male usually shorter than and rarely equal to pronotal length; protarsus in male short, slightly longer than in female.
2 (3) Terminal segment of maxillary palpus extremely wide in the middle; dorsal surface rather shining; femora noticeably densely with hairs; scutellum almost triangular; 20.5 mm; Java . . . . . *L. latipalpis* MOSER.
3 (2) Terminal segment of maxillary palpus moderately wide in the middle; dorsal surface more opaque; femora moderately densely with hairs; scutellum more roundly cordate.

4 (5) Each claw with a very minute denticle; body rather small; 15.0 mm; Southern Borneo ..... *L. truncatipalpis* MOSER.
5 (4) Each claw with a distinctly larger denticle; body larger.
6 (7) Frons and pronotum more or less haired particularly in antero-central portion, though it is rarely glabrous entirely; 3rd denticle of protibia in male nearer to base than to apex; 16.2–18.2 mm; Java..... *L. maxillata* BRENSKE.
7 (6) Frons flattened, without setae: pronotum glabrous; 3rd denticle of protibia in male nearer to apex than to base or approximately at the middle.
8 (9) Dorsal surface opaque; parameres of male genitalia becoming hook-shaped at apices; eyes slightly more prominent; 17.9–22.1 mm; Northern Borneo .... *L. elegans* T. ITOH.
9 (8) Dorsal suface weakly shining; parameres of male genitalia sharply pointed at apices; eyes slightly less prominent, seemingly small; 14.8–20.2 mm; Western Borneo ..... *L. occidentalis* T. ITOH.
10 (1) Protibia in male about equal to or longer than pronotal length; protarsus in male noticeably long.
11(12) Pronotum moderately shining, posterior margin solely arranged with punctures; 17.4–25.4 mm.; the Philippines .... *L. dannymohagani* MATSUMOTO, sp. nov.
12(11) Pronotum very weakly shining or almost opaque, posterior margin with distinct ridge.
13(14) Dorsal surface weakly shining, each claw with a sharp denticle near base, though in male at least outer claws of four posterior legs are very minute or edentate; protibia tridentate, in male the 3rd denticle is very small; 18.2–23.5 mm; Northern Borneo ..... *L. palpalis* MOSER.
14(13) Dorsal surface almost opaque; each claw with a large blunt denticle in four anterior legs: both denticles of outer and inner claw of four posterior legs being of the same shape in both sexes; protibia bidentate in male: 19.0–25.5 mm; Northern Borneo ..... *L. fujiokai* T. ITOH.

* In the previous series, protibial denticles were named 1st to 3rd from the base to the apex, but in this manuscript, the 1st denticle is the apicalmost one, and the 3rd denticle is the basalmost one.

要　　約

松本　武：フィリピンから初めて発見された *Latipalpus* 属の 1 新種．—— 現在まで，*Latipalpus* 属に属する種は，ジャワ島に2種，ボルネオ島に5種と，7種すべてがスンダ列島からに限定されていた．しかしながら今回，フィリピンから新たに本属に属する不明種が筆者のもとにもたらされ，検討の結果，新種と判明したので *Latipalpus dannymohagani* と命名した．この新種の記載により，以前の筆者の研究の中で示された検索表に修正すべき点が生じたので新たな検索表を掲載した．種名は，本種の採集者でもあるフィリピン在住の昆虫採集家，Danny MOHAGAN 氏に献じられた．

References

ITOH, T., 1998–'99. A taxonomic study of the genus *Latipalpus* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae), I–III. I: *Elytra, Tokyo*, 1998, **26**: 353–357; II: *ibid.*, 1999, **27**: 177–184; III: *ibid.*, 1999, **27**: 445–451.

Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (1): 224, May 30, 2005

The First Record of *Bibloporus ponderosus* KURBATOV (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) from Honshu, Japan

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A pselaphine species, *Bibloporus ponderosus* KURBATOV belonging to the supertribe Euplectitae, the tribe Euplectini, the subtribe Bibloporina has been known only from Kunashir Is., Kuril Isls. This species was also found from Yamanashi Prefecture, Honshu.

Bibloporus ponderosus KURBATOV, 1991

[Japanese name: Chishima-Kikawa-Arizukamushi]

Bibloporus ponderosus KURBATOV, 1991, Zool. Zh., Moskow, **70** (7): 58.

Specimens examined. 3 males, by FIT, Yanagisawa Pass (1,400 m), Enzan-shi, Yamanashi Pref., 28–IV~3–V–2004, S. NOMURA leg.

Remarks. This species is easily discriminated from *B. japonicus* K. SAWADA in the male by having the black-colored body, the middle femur basally with some ctenidia, and the middle tibia with a large denticle near apex. The specimens examined in this report were collected by a flight intercept trap (FIT) set on the ground of a *Fagus* forest.

Literatures Cited

KURBATOV, S. A., 1991. Beetles of the tribe Euplectini (Coleoptera, Pselaphidae) from the Soviet Far East. Communication 2. *Zool. Zh., Moskow*, **70** (7): 55–62.